The Pyongyang Times

No. 36 (123) THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1967 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Greetings to D.R.V. Leaders

On the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the glorious national day of the Vietnamese people, Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., sent a telegram of greetings to Comrade **Ho Chi Minh**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Comrade **Truong Chinh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the D.R.V., and Comrade **Pham Van Dong**, Premier of the Government of the D.R.V.

The telegram reads in full:

On the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the glorious national day of the Vietnamese people, we extend, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and in our own name, warmest fraternal congratulations and militant greetings to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party, the Standing Committee of the National Assembly and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the entire Vietnamese people.

The founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was a brilliant fruition of the revolutionary struggle waged by the Vietnamese people for a long period and the appearance of the first people's democratic state in Southeast Asia marked an event of enormous historic significance in the revolutionary development in Southeast Asia.

Over the last 22 years, the fraternal Vietnamese people, under the correct leadership of the Vietnam Workers' Party headed by Comrade Ho Chi Minh, have registered great successes in the struggle for defending the freedom and independence of their motherland against the repeated aggression of foreign imperialists and in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Today all the Vietnamese people, holding aloft the militant appeal of Comrade Ho Chi Minh, are making brilliant successes in battles and production dealing one serious blow after another to the U.S. imperialist aggressors by displaying unexampled heroism and patriotism in the sacred war of resistance for national salvation against the U.S. imperialist aggression.

The enormous victories won by the Vietnamese people in the just war of resistance against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation have set a brilliant example for and are boundlessly inspiring the revolutionary peoples of the whole world fighting for national independence and peace, democracy and socialism.

The war of resistance of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation is not only a struggle for defending the freedom and independence of their country but also a just struggle for defending the socialist camp and safeguarding peace in Asia and the world.

We warmly hail the brilliant victories and exploits being made by the Vietnamese people in the war of resistance against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

We are convinced that the heroic Vietnamese people steeled and tested in the protracted revolutionary struggle against imperialism will surely win the final victory, thoroughly smashing all the machinations of the U.S. imperialists for aggression and war expansion.

The Korean people, who are waging a strained struggle under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea to implement the Party's line of carrying on economic construction and defence buildup in parallel in face of the provocative maneuvering of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi clique for a new war, will resolutely fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy firmly joining hands with the Vietnamese brothers in any adversity, and will assist with might and main in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation in the future too.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people fully support the four-point stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-part statement of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, which underline the sole, just solution of the Vietnam question, and strongly demand that the U.S. imperialist aggressors unconditionally stop all sorts of aggression and atrocities against the Vietnamese people at once and pull out of South Vietnam without delay.

Deeply convinced that the militant friendship and solidarity firmly sealed between the peoples of Korea and Vietnam on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will further strengthen and develop through the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, our common enemy, we sincerely wish you and the fraternal Vietnamese people more glorious victories in the anti-U.S. national salvation war of resistance for defending the North, liberating the South and reunifying the country.

Korea-Japan Red Cross Talks Go On

Korea-Japan Red Cross talks for the unamended extension of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan took place in six sessions in Moscow from August 26 to September 1.

SECOND SESSION

The second session of the talks was held on August 28 after the first session reported in our previous issue.

At this session the Japanese side presented a preposterous sophistry to justify its criminal scheme to wreck the repatriation work.

Jon In Chol, head of our delegation, sternly denounced the unjust action of the Japanese side and strongly demanded that the existing agreement be extended without amendment.

He pointed out that the Japanese side failed to give a clear answer to the two points raised

(Continued on Page 2)

Another Great Solicitude of Party and Leader

D.P.R.K. Cabinet Takes Concrete Measures to Provide Secure Living Conditions to Flood Victims

Some time ago there were heavy rains in some areas of our country, which caused an unusually big flood.

Owing to the unexpected big flood, the city of Pyongyang and some areas of South Pyongan Province suffered considerable damage.

Our respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung outlined the directions for the prompt rehabilitation of the objects hit by the flood and for providing secure living conditions to the flood victims and set out concrete ways and means for their implementation.

In accordance with this, the Cabinet of our Republic took thoroughgoing measures to provide secure living conditions to the flood sufferers in all fields in the shortest possible time.

Thanks to the measures taken by the Cabinet, provisions and daily necessities such as clothes, shoes, beddings, articles for daily use, kitchen utensils and furniture will be supplied gratis to those families who had their dwellings destroyed or household goods washed away. And the students will be provided with textbooks, note-books and other school things free of charge.

All other necessary measures were also taken for fully ensuring housing conditions for the flood victims, rendering preferential medical help to them, and so on.

In particular, the Party and the Leader have opened up a clear and broad prospect for recovering from the flood damage and stabilising and improving the people's livelihood at an early date. As a result modern apartment houses will be built on an extensive scale and allotted to the flood victims preferentially.

Now at all units work is going on in a planned, organised way to see that the profound solicitude shown by the Party and the Leader for the flood victims reaches them adequately and in good time.

Inspired by the parental love and great solicitude repeatedly shown by the Party and the Leader, our working people and flood victims are all out to recover from the flood damage in high spirits and with redoubled courage.

In the districts that suffered damage in the flood the population have come out in a body to remove speedily the traces of the flood damage by their devoted endeavours.

They are determined to express their loyalty to the Party and the Leader and repay the Leader's great concern by building up more magnificently, beautifully and neatly than before Pyongyang, the heart of the Korean revolution, where Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, lives and the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea is located.

Heroic Pyongyang Citizens Out to Remove Traces of Flood and Build the City More Beautifully, Magnificently

Workers, office employees, students and housewives in Pyongyang who are faithful to the call of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, are out in a body to clear the damage done by the recent big flood and build the city more beautifully and magnificently, displaying great ardour and enthusiasm.

Premier Kim Il Sung not only showed deep concern for an early provision of secure living conditions to the flood sufferers but also set forth the concrete orientations for and ways of building up Pyongyang more beautifully and magnificently.

Thanks to the concern shown by the Party and Premier Kim Il Sung and to the heroic struggle of the citizens of the capital, in a few days after the flood subsided, the livelihood of the sufferers began to be secured and communications, electricity supply, water supply, drainage system, trade and service establishments have been restored and are now operating normally in the flood-hit districts.

Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, is speedily clearing the flood damage and is being built more beautifully and superbly.

A bumper crop on the Seonal Co-op Farm in Sinche-a County

Glorious Victories of Anti-Japanese Guerrillas

31st Anniversary of Tatehshui and Siaotehshui Battles

The Tatehshui and Siaotehshui battles were the first battles the Korean People's Revolutionary Army waged after its main force had moved to the area southwest of Mt. Baekdu. These battles fought on September 1 and 2 thirty-one years ago hold a brilliant place in the history of the anti-Japanese armed struggle waged under the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

After the formation of the Association for the Restoration of the Motherland in Tungkang in May 1936, Comrade Kim Il Sung set about working in real earnest to realize his grand plan of leading the Korean revolution to a fresh upsurge.

He dispatched an advance contingent on a mission of making preparations for the establishment of a base area in Mt. Baekdu. Meanwhile, the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under his personal command attacked the enemy positions in the Fusung and Linkiang areas to focus the enemy's attention on these areas and, taking advantage of this, moved to the area southwest of Mt. Baekdu.

Dismayed at the march of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the Changpai area, the Japanese imperialists deployed a big force in the area in an attempt to prevent the Korean People's Revolutionary Army's march into Korea.

Under these circumstances, the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung reached Tatehshui, Changpai county, in August that year.

The soldiers, who were taking a rest in Tatehshui, were full of deep emotion when they saw across the border the beautiful landscape of their country which they had longed for even in dreams.

Observation post No. 1 which Comrade Kim Il Sung had set up on a mountain in front of the village to provide against the possible attack of the enemy's "punitive force," signalled that over 200 men of the enemy's "punitive force" appeared.

In order to rout the enemy troops at a stroke by decoying them into the place where the guerrillas were lying in ambush, Comrade Kim Il Sung withdrew observation post No. 1 while containing the enemy with a contingent of the guerrilla force.

The enemy men were entering Tatehshui village, firing guns. The moment the enemy reached the place where they were lying in ambush, the guerrillas, upon Comrade Kim Il Sung's order, opened fire by volleys.

The enemy, having suffered a heavy blow at the outset of the battle, was looking for a way of escape. The guerrillas, upon the order of Comrade Kim Il Sung for a charge, jumped on the enemy like a lion and inflicted a staggering blow on him.

After the victorious battle, units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, in high spirits, left Tatehshui and made their way across steep mountains to Matungchang near Siaotehshui, where they took a rest on September 2. The village of Matungchang was distant some five *go* from Tatehshui.

About noon, two rifle shots rang at the southern sentry post. Two enemy officers were killed as they were attempting to scout our guerrilla units.

The Japanese imperialists had mustered their troops and the puppet Manchukuo army units from Shuhwutaokou lying to the southwest of the Matungchang village and from Erhtaokang lying to the northeast of the village in the hope of making up for the big reverses in Tatehshui. The enemy troops were moving towards the village from two directions.

Comrade Kim Il Sung formed a timely judgement that the enemy units, coming from two different directions through thick forests, would not discern each other as their own troops. On the basis of this judgement, he mapped out a plan of operations to beat the enemy by way of feint.

According to this plan, the guerrillas left the village towards the west and climbed a mountain flanking the village.

The enemy troops making for the village from two different directions, rushed towards the place where two rifle shots had rung. They opened fire each at their own men coming from the opposite direction, believing they were fighting the guerrillas. They fought between themselves all day long. On the mountain the guerrillas took a good rest, watching with great satisfaction the enemy troops fighting with each other.

The enemy soldiers, exhausted with fighting, beat retreat, after inflicting heavy casualties on each other.

The Tatehshui and Siaotehshui battles marked the prelude to the realization of Comrade Kim Il Sung's grand plan for leading the Korean revolution to a new upsurge in the areas around Mt. Baekdu. These battles occupy a brilliant place in the history of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The victory in these battles, which dealt crushing blows in succession to the enemy in the areas from which the motherland was visible across the border, further inspired confidence in the restoration of the motherland in the minds of the Korean people who were then groaning under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

Moreover, these victorious battles clearly showed the prominent strategy and tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung who skillfully combined the decoying and feinting tactics to administer crushing blows to the enemy.

The victory in these battles assumed a great importance in setting up a base area in Mt. Baekdu, a strategic base of the Korean revolution which served to lay a powerful mass foundation of the revolution and powerfully accelerate the revolutionary movement.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army snubbed the Japanese imperialists down by delivering a powerful blow to them in the first engagements near the Korean-Chinese border. They thus opened a phase favourable for realizing Comrade Kim Il Sung's great plan in the areas around Mt. Baekdu.

34th Anniversary of Attack on Tungning County Seat

The attack on Tungning county seat 34 years ago, that is, on September 6, 1933 was the first large-scale attack on a county seat which the anti-Japanese guerrillas under the direct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung waged in co-operation with anti-Japanese national-salvation army units.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors occupied Northeast China in 1931 and further intensified their fascist suppression in Korea, while actively pushing ahead with their war of aggression against the continent. They frantically tried to convert Korea into their "solid rear" and their "supply base."

With a view to legalising their aggression and creating favourable situation for aggression against the continent, the Japanese imperialists resorted to outrageous schemes of every description to paralyse the national and class consciousness of the Korean and Chinese peoples and stamp out their anti-Japanese idea and revolutionary forces by instilling into their minds the idea of national chauvinism.

Under such circumstances, the anti-Japanese national-salvation army which was resolved to fight against the Japanese imperialists was deceived by the false propaganda or wavered, being scared by their suppressive moves.

The anti-Japanese national-salvation army was a nationalist army representing the interests of the landlords and capitalists. Their anti-Japanese idea was not thorough. When they were trapped in the vicious schemes of the enemy, they directed the brunt of their struggle against the Communists, instead of the Japanese imperialists, and some of them even showed a sign to surrender to the enemy.

Under such circumstances, to form the anti-Japanese united front with the national-salvation army and further strengthen the unity with them was an urgent problem to be solved without fail in the course of the revolution.

The solution of this problem, however, was very difficult in those days when the enemy was intensifying his machinations.

This task was successfully solved only under the correct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

On the basis of the scientific analysis of the prevailing situation at that time, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the correct line that the anti-Japanese national-salvation army units could fight, together with us, against the Japanese imperialists when we brought them round well taking into consideration their anti-Japanese sentiments, though they were possessed of passivism and vacillation. And he set a practical example personally in settling this problem.

Comrade Kim Il Sung went to the Luotzekou area leading more than 50 men braving all dangers and directly met Wu Yi-cheng, leader of the anti-Japanese national-salvation army. There he exposed the cunning nature of national estrangement policy of the Japanese imperialists and logically expounded the significance and necessity of combined operations, thereby opening up a new phase in forming the united front with the anti-Japanese national-salvation army.

The Tungning county seat in the Chinese-Soviet border region was politically and militarily important town, where one battalion of the Japanese army, one regiment of the puppet Manchukuo army, many Japanese and Manchukuo police and self-defence corps were permanently stationed and various military installations were set up.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas from Wangching and Fusung formed the main force in attacking the Tungning county seat. The anti-Japanese national-salvation armies in east Manchuria commanded by Brigadier Sze, Li San-hsia, Commander Tsai and Wu Yi-cheng were drawn into the offensive operation.

On the orders of Comrade Kim Il Sung the attack on the Tungning county seat started on the night of September 6.

A fierce street battle took place.

Soldiers of the anti-Japanese national-salvation army began to run away when they met with a stubborn resistance of the enemy. But the guerrillas bravely fought the enemy bearing the brunt of the three to four-hour-long bitter battle.

The battle ended in a brilliant victory for our army.

The guerrillas inflicted more than 500 casualties on the enemy and captured quantities of war materials in this battle.

Under the outstanding command of Comrade Kim Il Sung they carried out successfully the difficult task of undertaking the main target of attack, displaying peerless heroism and valour, and conducted splendidly joint operations with the anti-Japanese national-salvation army, exercising a great political influence on it.

When Sze, commander of an anti-Japanese national-salvation army unit, wounded by an enemy bullet, was exposed to a danger of being captured, his orderly and adjutant left him in the lurch. But Comrade Kim Il Sung hurriedly dispatched his men to rescue him.

Following this attack some men and officers of the anti-Japanese national-salvation army having a misunderstanding of and a wrong approach to the Communists until then were convinced of their error and firmly believed that they would be able to emerge triumphant in their struggle only by staging joint operations with the guerrillas.

The victorious attack on the Tungning county seat exploded to pieces the myth about the "invincibility of the Imperial Army" and demonstrated the growing force of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, thus greatly inspiring the people for a struggle against Japanese imperialism.

The attack also boosted the morale of the men and commanders of our units, reinforced the fighting will of the guerrillas, and contributed greatly to the development of guerrilla tactics and military arts.

This battle, one of the most important battles fought in the first half of the 1930's, recorded brilliant achievements.

Red Cross Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

by our side in strong protest with the Japanese side at the first session held on August 26 and urged the Japanese side to withdraw at once the illegal step of closing the offices for the reception of repatriation applications and cancel immediately all criminal promises the Japanese government had given the South Korean puppet clique to scrap the repatriation agreement, now that the Japanese side has admitted its criminal actions.

At that session the head of our delegation also denounced scathingly the Japanese side for its rejection of the just proposal of our side for the unamended extension of the repatriation agreement in treacherous disregard of the duty that humanitarianism and international agreement place upon it.

He said: "The question of the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan is one which can never be stopped halfway from the historical viewpoint as well as from the viewpoint of international law and humanitarianism. In the past Japanese imperialism forcibly took Koreans to Japan, drove them like cattle by forcing them to do the most arduous labour and bled them white.

"Koreans now residing in Japan are those people who barely survived the murderous suppression and persecution of Japanese imperialism and their sons and daughters. The Japanese authorities, therefore, are under unshirkable obligation to carry on the repatriation work on its own responsibility...

"Your side is trying to create by all available means an impression that the purport of the repatriation agreement has been achieved in order to justify your unlawful act. But, it is preposterous.

"The repatriation work under the existing agreement must be continued as 600,000 Koreans still live in Japan, their livelihood is always in an unstable condition and the applicants for repatriation are on a steady increase."

THIRD SESSION

The third session took place on the afternoon of August 29.

At that session, head of our delegation gave a comprehensive refutation to the allegations the Japanese side made at the second session convened on August 28. The Japanese side did not dare to answer back our refutation and was bent on justifying their unjust position, repeating what it had said at the preceding sessions.

Quoting the provisions of the agreement, he also refuted strongly the unreasonable assertion of the Japanese side that the purpose of the existing repatriation agreement has been achieved because the applicants for repatriation have now decreased, an assertion designed to abrogate the repatriation agreement.

He said: "Even according to the statement of your side, 17,000 Koreans are desirous of returning home at present. This exposes that your assertion has no ground at all. The original purpose of the repatriation agreement is to send back all Koreans desirous of repatriation to their homeland, irrespective of increase or decrease in the number of applicants for repatriation. The spirit and all provisions of the agreement show this indisputably."

FOURTH SESSION

The fourth session was held on August 30.

As the unjustness of its position has been laid bare at a series of sessions held thus far, the Japanese side, finding itself at its wit's end, tried by hook or by crook to distort even the character of the repatriation question. Namely, it alleged that this question is not a part of the work for atoning for the crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists in the past against the Korean people as the colonial ruler.

Our side once again sternly refuted such a preposterous allegation of the Japanese side.

During the fourth session, too, the Japanese side invented all sorts of unreasonable excuses in an attempt to justify its sabotage aimed at unilateral abrogation of the repatriation agreement, but it only resulted in revealing all the more clearly the truth of its criminal act.

It admitted that it did not negotiate with our side, though it should have, on such important matters as to decide on the abrogation of the repatriation agreement and closure on August 12 of all the reception offices for repatriation applications.

When our side asked the Japanese side what it is going to do with the remaining applicants for repatriation if it scraps the agreement, without extending it, while admitting that all of them could not be sent home within the term of the existing repatriation agreement, the Japanese side said that "they will be sent home under

(Continued on Page 3)

WE WILL STAND BY THE VIETNAMESE FOREVER

Path of Struggles and Victories

September 2 is the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

We in Korea extend warm congratulations and militant greetings to the heroic Vietnamese people who are observing their national holiday in the midst of the anti-American resistance for national salvation.

The triumph of the August Revolution in Vietnam and the birth of the D.R.V. marked a new turning point in the revolutionary struggle of the Vietnamese people and gave a great inspiration to the people's national-liberation struggle in Indo-China and the rest of Southeast Asia.

The Vietnamese people have traversed a path of arduous yet glorious struggles replete with victories since they embarked upon creating a new history of the nation.

After the founding of the Republic, the Vietnamese people established a solid socialist system under the correct leadership of the Vietnam Workers' Party headed by President Ho Chi Minh.

The Democratic Republic of Vietnam has become the powerful base of the Vietnamese revolution, the stronghold reliably defending the southeastern outpost of socialism.

The Democratic Republic of Vietnam has grown and developed in the course of fierce struggles against the imperialist aggression. The young Republic had waged a nine-year-long resistance to repel the aggression of the French colonialists. And today it is resolutely and heroically resisting the armed aggression of the U.S. imperialists and dealing telling blows to their policies of aggression and war, thus plunging them into an ever more helpless predicament.

The American aggressors are pertinaciously pursuing the policy of war escalation in an effort to recover from the repeated heavy setbacks they are sustaining in the Vietnam war. They are bringing more of their forces and their satellites' troops into South Vietnam and persisting in their scheme to launch a total war against the D.R.V., while stepping up the barbarous bombing raids on it. What adventurous moves they may resort to, however, they can never save themselves from their doom already sealed.

The Vietnamese people, rallied closely around the Vietnam Workers' Party headed by President Ho Chi Minh, are displaying an unparalleled heroism both in battle and production and advancing with redoubled courage, with a firm confidence in their final victory. The Vietnamese people's war of resistance for national salvation against U.S. aggression has become the focal point of the anti-imperialist struggle. The peace-loving peoples of the world should give every form of assistance to the Vietnamese.

Premier Kim Il Sung stressed: "The peoples of the socialist, the newly-independent and the Asian, African and Latin-American countries and the peoples of all other nations of the world should make their greatest efforts to expand the anti-U.S. united front to assist the Vietnamese people in their resistance for national salvation, and to check by concerted action the U.S. imperialist aggression.

The Korean people who deem it their lofty internationalist duty to give active support to the Vietnamese people in their anti-American struggle, will take the form of assistance commensurate with the U.S. imperialists' action for war escalation and will always go shoulder to shoulder with the fighting Vietnamese people as their brothers and comrades-in-arms, as was already made clear in the statements of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Vietnamese people who have inherited the brilliant traditions of the anti-imperialist struggle and are convinced of the justness of the cause of their struggle, are firmly determined to fight the aggressors to the bitter end. They will certainly wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and win the ultimate victory.

(Continued from Page 2)

the present agreement or by such means as if the agreement had been extended."

When our side again asked the Japanese side what it was if not an admission that the demand of our side for an unamended extension of the present agreement is justified, the head of the Japanese side hurriedly said that "I withdraw the words by such means as if the agreement had been extended" that I have just said," thus behaving himself in a stampful manner, rarely to be seen in international talks.

FIFTH SESSION

The fifth session was held on August 31.

At this session, too, the Japanese side did its best to vindicate its position of subversion, saying without any ground or just reason that it cannot agree to the reasonable proposal of our side.

It tried to create the impression that the current repatriation agreement is of a temporary character though not expressed clearly in the agreement as the text of the agreement is poorly worded.

Sternly condemning the repeated insulting remarks of the Japanese side's chief delegate, the chief delegate of our side declared: "Does the Japanese Red Cross concretely recognise the inheritance of the repatriation agreement signed by the former plenipotentiary of the Japanese side or not? If it recognises it, it should immediately withdraw the insulting, undermining words it has just said as regards the current repatriation agreement signed by both the plenipotentiaries of Korea and Japan."

Driven into a tight corner, the chief delegate of the Japanese side had no choice but to say that he withdraws his provocative, insincere words.

SIXTH SESSION

The sixth session took place on September 1.

At the session the Japanese side repeated the old arguments which had been fully refuted and become untenable at the preceding sessions, stating that it could never agree to the proposal of our side for the unamended extension of the repatriation agreement.

In this connection, the head of our delegation exposed the attempt of the Japanese side to undermine the foundation of the talks itself from the very beginning and demanded:

Let's go ahead with everything according to the text and provisions of the agreement. If your side is really sincere in the execution of the repatriation work and the successful progress of the current talks, your side must reopen, first of all, the offices for the reception of repatriation applications you have closed. This represents a first step towards removing the obstacle in the way of the talks.

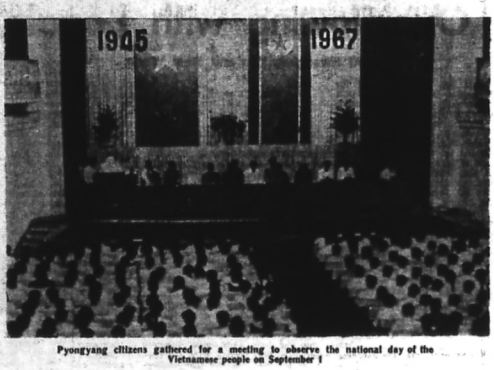
In face of the logical statements of our side and also in concrete terms the unreasonableness of its steps, the Japanese side was compelled to admit that it had raised the question of setting a definite period for receiving the applications for repatriation at the 1959 and 1960 talks but withdrew it because it clearly infringes upon humanitarianism.

Nevertheless, the Japanese side, cunningly enough, tried to dodge the responsibility for scrapping the agreement with an absurd sophistry.

The head of our delegation declared that our side would call the Japanese side to account for wrecking the agreement to the end at the next session.

The talks will Continue.

(KCNA)



Pyongyang citizens gathered for a meeting to observe the national day of the Vietnamese people on September 1

Pyongyang Rally Celebrates 22nd Founding Anniv. of D.R.V.

A Pyongyang city meeting observing the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the national day of the Vietnamese people fighting heroically against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, was held on the evening of September 1 under the joint sponsorship of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee and the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Society.

Present at the meeting together with working people in the city were Comrades Pak Sung Chul and Ri Yong Ho; Soh Choe, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Bak Yong Sin, Minister of Culture; Kim Gyong Ryon, Director of the General Bureau for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, and other leading functionaries of government organs and social organisations.

Invited there were D.R.V. Ambassador to Korea Le Thiet Hung and staff members of the D.R.V. Embassy in Pyongyang; Nguyen Ruong, acting chief of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in Pyongyang and other members of the mission; and Vietnamese guests and students now in our country.

Bae Gi Jun, Chairman of the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Society, delivered a report at the meeting.

On the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, he extended, in the name of the Korean people, the warmest congratulations and militant greetings to the heroic people and the officers and men of the People's Army of Vietnam who are scoring great victories and successes in their just war of resistance against the U.S. aggressors and in socialist construction.

Noting that the liberation forces and people of South Vietnam, taking the initiative more firmly, are beating the Yankees everywhere and advancing bravely towards their final victory, he introduced the brilliant victories won by them.

The speaker exposed the fact that despite their shameful reverses in their war of aggression in Vietnam the U.S. imperialists are still bent on escalating the war and he sternly condemned them for the frequent bombing raids on the Demilitarised Zone by B-52 strategic bombers and for their further intensification of air raids on Hanoi, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and on other cities, embankments and irrigation facilities in North Vietnam.

Pointing to the fact that the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea for more than 20 years are intensifying the fascist terror rule and war preparations there, ceaselessly committing acts of military provocation along the Military Demarcation Line and involving even the Japanese militarists in their scheme to unleash another aggressive war in Korea, the speaker said:

By carrying forward the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organised and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party and people not only repulsed the U.S. imperialist aggression and defended the gains of the revolution but registered shining successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction and laid solid basis for greater victories in the future.

Comrade Kim Il Sung remarked in his report to the historic Conference of our Party held last year: "Our people will be more resolute in their battle against the common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and will exert every possible effort to support the people of Vietnam. We are ready to send our volunteers to join the Vietnamese brothers and sisters in their battle if so requested by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam."

Upholding the instructions of our respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung, we Korean people will share life and death, sweets and bitters with the Vietnamese people till they win a final victory in their anti-American national-salvation struggle.

Then the floor was taken by D.R.V. Ambassador to Korea Le Thiet Hung.

Noting that the "Democratic Republic of Vietnam was founded on September 2, 1945, 22 years ago, he stressed that in the past 22 years since the August Revolution, the Vietnamese nation, rallied closely around the Vietnam Workers' Party and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam headed by President Ho Chi Minh, have added brilliant pages to the history of the Vietnamese nation and the history of the oppressed nations.

The solely reasonable way of solving the Vietnamese question lies in that the U.S. imperialists recognise the four-point position of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-point statement of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, stop bombing raids and all acts of war against the D.R.V. finally and unconditionally, withdraw their armed forces and troops of their satellite countries from South Vietnam, recognise the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and enable the Vietnamese people to solve their internal affairs by themselves, he remarked, and he emphasised: There is no other way but this.

In conclusion, the Vietnamese Ambassador expressed profound thanks for the sincere support extended to the anti-American, national-salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people by the Workers' Party, Government and people of Korea under the leadership of the esteemed Premier Kim Il Sung.

Red Steelmakers Overflowing with Loyalty

At Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works

Last July 26, director of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works unexpectedly received a phone call from Premier Kim Il Sung.

Earlier, on April 22, when he visited the iron and steel works, Premier Kim Il Sung assigned to the works a glorious task of increasing the production of zinc- and tin-plated sheets. A few months passed since then, and the Premier again rang up the director.

In a kind, affectionate tone, he asked the director about the progress of the construction of a plant for artificial incubation of chicken eggs to serve for the welfare of the workers there, instructed him to put a fence round the plant and install heaters and then asked him about how the production was proceeding at the iron and steel works.

Listening to the Premier's words, director Ri Bang Gun felt that they were not living up to the Premier's deep concern.

The director told the Premier that the output of zinc-plated sheet doubled in 20 days after the Premier's visit last spring and that construction had proceeded apace making it possible to foresee more than 11-fold increase of the production capacity of zinc-plated sheet within the year. Then he said that judging by the high spirits of the workers it was possible to fulfil the year's production assignments before the anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Premier was satisfied with the director's report. He gave the director encouraging words that the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works should stand in the forefront of the big revolutionary upsurge.

The Premier's words were soon conveyed to the workers. The Premier's high praise deeply impressed the workers, who made up their minds to increase production so as to live up to the Premier's expectations.

Blast furnace operators decided to boost, through the exploration of new reserves, the daily production of pig iron by more than 300 tons compared with the beginning of July. Workers of the open hearth shop set themselves a big target. Operators of open hearth No. 6 made up their minds to double the steel output compared with the middle of July, by introducing a new technical condition.

The chemical workshop decided to keep increasing the production in the second half of the year and double the output of naphthaline compared with the beginning of the year. Workers tending the heating oven and rolling equipment also decided to increase the rolling equipment's per-hour production 1.2 times compared with the closing days of the first half of the year.

The workers' resolution is an expression of the loyalty of the working class to Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader. It is also an expression of their firm determination to carry out the new line put forward by Premier Kim Il Sung, the line of carrying out economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel.

Smelters of open hearth No. 6 are now producing twice as much steel as the rated capacity or 1.5 times that in May and June. The blooming mill has already reached the production capacity planned to be attained by the end of the current Seven-Year Plan.

Workers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works are well aware that their iron and steel works owes its development to the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung.

The works was in war ruins when Premier Kim Il Sung visited it on July 29, 1953, two days after the cessation of hostilities in Korea. The Premier inspected the works' premises where a couple of one-ton bombs had been dropped per square metre. He said at that time:

"Reconstruction of the national economy must begin with that of heavy industry and reconstruction of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works must start from the restoration of the open hearths so that we can get iron necessary for the rehabilitation of the national economy."

Upholding the Premier's instructions, the workers began to produce fire bricks one month after the armistice and, by June of the following year, they rebuilt open hearth No. 1 twice the size of the original one, and restored the thin plate manufacturing and roughing equipment in succession.

In 1956, the output of steel and structural steel reached the pre-war level.

The demand for iron rose when the Korean working class was all out to scale the height of the First Five-Year Plan.

When Premier Kim Il Sung told them about the increasing demand for iron during his personal guidance, workers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works decided to build blast furnace No. 1 by May 1, 1958. And they put into practice their decision.

Kim Yo'ng Sun, senior operator of 4,000 h.p. high-pressure air blower, boldly undertook technical reconstruction of the machine after she joined the drive for the high tide of production.

Provided with new accessories such as the adjusting valve, air control valve and automatic gear regulating revolutions, the 4,000 h.p. high-pressure air blower became free from fluctuation when blasting air. She decided to operate the blower without accident for 4,000 days.

She won admiration of people for her bold undertaking. "Like father, like daughter," people praised her.

During the Great Patriotic War of Liberation, the enemy, who temporarily occupied Songjin, cruelly tortured her father, Kim Nung Sik, in an attempt to induce him to bring the accessories of a high-pressure air blower that had been evacuated to somewhere else.

The enemy broke two of his ribs in the right chest and gouged out his left eye and broke his wife's left arm in his presence. He did not yield to these brutalities of the enemy. He safely kept the machine, the heart of the blast furnace, away from the enemy.

Kim Yo'ng Sun, who took over the machine when her father passed away, was well aware what effective operation of the high-pressure air blower meant to her.

She knew that to increase the efficiency of the high-pressure air blower so as to make more iron for use in manufacturing guns and rifles and to operate the air blower without hitch meant faithful implementation of the line of carrying out economic construction and defence buildup in parallel put forward by Premier Kim Il Sung at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, they meant taking revenge on the enemy for her father's untimely death.

The iron and steel works has many persons of a new generation of revolution like Kim Yo'ng Sun. Together with the veteran workers, they are the reliable mainstay of the works. They are repaying Premier Kim Il Sung's concern by doubling or trebling production efficiency, just as their fathers and brothers did.

A new record has been established in the production of 0.5 mm. thin sheet; smelting time has dropped by four hours at open hearths Nos. 5 and 6; and daily output of thick sheet has doubled the planned figure. These are attributable to the revolutionary spirit of the workers who have accepted, as a must in their daily life, Premier Kim Il Sung's call for carrying out economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel.

Steelmakers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works, displaying such a spirit, are bringing about one upsurge of production after another to finish the year's assignments by the anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea and win the honourable title of Chollima iron and steel works by the end of 1968.

Bak Ju So'l

Release of molten iron at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works

Workers of the Muncho'n Machinery Plant discussing a plan for technical innovation in front of the machine by which Premier Kim Il Sung stood when giving instructions during his visit to the plant for personal guidance

A scene from the art performance presented by workers of the Sinuiju Textile Machinery Plant. It depicts the workers making up their minds: "We are faithful soldiers of Premier Kim Il Sung. Following the path he has indicated, we'll implement the Party's line of carrying out economic construction and defence buildup in parallel."

Song of Heart

Performance of Young Amateur Artistes

The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea held a national art contest for young amateur artistes in honour of the 55th birthday of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, and the 30th anniversary of the victorious Boche'mbo battle fought by the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

Young workers from the Bonggung Combined Chemical Plant and the Sinuiju Textile Machinery Plant and students from the Haeju Normal College, selected from among the participants in the respective art contests, gave their performance in Pyongyang recently. Their performance won the high praise of the audience.

The performance began with "Let's always move ahead following the **Leader whole-heartedly!**" staged by young amateurs from the Sinuiju Textile Machinery Plant.

When the curtain rises the set shows the majestic scene of Mt. Baekdu and amateurs appear on the stage, portraying the anti-Japanese guerrillas marching into the homeland flying a red flag.

The march of the revolutionaries starts in the thick forests of Mt. Baekdu. The fighters and people traverse the arduous and glorious path following their Leader.

The reciter of a poem along with amateurs who dance the dance of the red flag, gives an impressive description of the great programme of the Leader for the restoration of the motherland and his warm paternal love for the guerrillas. He sends medicines for a wounded guerrilla; he covers a boy guerrilla with his only blanket to protect him from cold, thus rearing him into an indomitable revolutionary fighter. The fighters who enjoy his warm love march into the homeland taking to their hearts his programme for the restoration of the motherland, defending their Headquarters at the cost of their lives.

Another group impressively sings of the pride and resolve of the workers at the textile machinery plant who have risen to produce the latest high-speed spindles with their own efforts and wisdom following the example of the anti-Japanese fighters, in order to uphold the honour of "a factory of self-reliance" awarded to them by the Leader.

Revolutionary zeal to display the spirit of self-reliance manifests itself more strikingly in **"Only along the path of victories indicated by the Leader"** performed by workers from the Bonggung Combined Chemical Plant.

This work deals with the hope and new resolve of the workers who have taken to their hearts the far-reaching programme of the Leader who expounded the road of self-reliance saying that a lump of limestone is not a mere stone but a bomb to wipe out poverty and the Yankees; who called upon the workers of the plant to produce as much herbicide as will enable us to kill weeds in all the fields of this country and as much vinyl chloride as will provide all the women in this land with vinylchloride boots.

The recent performance of young amateur artistes was full of their trust in, respect for and fidelity to Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, and full of their revolutionary spirit to make continued advance and uninterrupted innovation and bring about another upsurge at the speed of Chollima (winged horse), by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and with reverence to defend and add lustre to the great revolutionary traditions—the historic roots of the Workers' Party of Korea and the decisive guarantee for the final victory of the revolution.

The performance in the diverse forms of poems, songs, poetical dramas and group dances showed clearly the mettle of our young people who are growing vigorously into the true soldiers of the Leader.

Bak Min Su

Ranks of Hitters of Yearly Targets Are Growing

The ranks of hitters of yearly targets are growing at factories and other enterprises in all parts of the country which are alive with a great revolutionary upsurge thoroughly to implement the new line of the Workers' Party of Korea on carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding.

Mechanics in Bukjung

The Chollima (winged horse) riders in the steel-casting shop of the Bukjung Machinery Plant fulfilled their yearly plan more than five months ahead of schedule. The members of the Bak Gap Ryong workteam honoured with the title of Chollima put forward a series of technical innovation proposals, including the pressing and forging method in moulding operations, and doubled their output while reducing the number of hands to half. Thus they came out first at their plant in fulfilling the annual plan. Following this example, over 70 Chollima riders of the plant also fulfilled their yearly assignments on all indices.

Miners in Haso'ng

Ri Byo'ng Su and Kim Hong Yo'n Chollima tunnelling platoons at the Hasong Mine entered into a socialist emulation for increased production at the beginning of the year and have been unfolding a drive for increased production since then, vying with each other to be the first in their emulation.

By introducing new methods in blasting operations while steadily enhancing the utility rate of the production equipment, they are pushing tunnelling for three months ahead of hewing. These two Chollima platoons, which had been emulating each other for increased production drawing the attention of the whole mine, overfulfilled their yearly plan for tunnelling as of August 15. Following the example of these platoons, all the other platoons in the mine are working vigorously with a firm determination to complete the yearly plan ahead of the set time and produce more iron ores.

Colliers in Hamyo'n

The Hwang Gyo'ng Hui Double Chollima tunnelling company in the Hamyo'ng Colliery overfulfilled its yearly quota as of August 15. In August the members of the youth platoon who were taking the lead in the company carried out their assignments at more than 200 per cent every day without fail, despite the unfavourable conditions of the rainy season. Encouraged by this, all the members of the company devised and applied to production a new high-speed tunnelling method, thereby raising the per-capita output to 125 per cent compared with the corresponding period of last year. This company which has topped the yearly plan without fail for ten consecutive years is now making uninterrupted innovations and continued advance.

Transport workers in Manpo

The workers of the transport office in Manpo are endeavouring to transport more and faster the goods needed in economic construction and defence upbuilding. They carried out their yearly plan at 103 per cent as of August 13.

Devising advanced methods for their work under unfavourable weather conditions in the second half of the year, particularly in August, Bak Yo'ng Bok, Gu Sung Hwan and other labour innovators reduced the turnaround time to half, while doubling the volume of traction in lumber transportation.

Turner Ri Chang Jun who has fulfilled his yearly production assignments

Phosphorous Fertilizer Production Centre Under Construction

At the construction site of the Dong-am Mine, a new large-scale phosphorous fertilizer production centre of the country, innovations are being effected daily by the strenuous labours of the workers of South Hamgyong Province who have risen for implementing the instructions given on the spot by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader.

While giving on-the-spot guidance in South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung City some time ago, Comrade Premier outlined before the mining workers of the Province the prospect of building a new chemical factory and the directions and concrete measures for actively pushing forward the opening of the Dong-am Mine which will play a signal role in boosting phosphorous fertilizer output of the country. On that occasion he also unravelled a number of knotty problems.

Boundlessly moved and inspired by the on-the-spot instructions of Comrade Premier all the workers and technicians of the Province are working to speed up the construction project of the mine which will be greatly conducive to the chemicalization of agriculture.

Today the project is progressing at a two or three-fold faster rate than at the beginning. The construction of a dressing centre and cableway is going ahead at double the speed.

The designing workers of the Ho'cho'n construction office who are responsible for the designing work are successfully pushing technical preparations ahead of other work.

The construction project of the mine is going ahead rapidly thanks to the fervent fidelity of the builders to the Party and the Leader and their high revolutionary enthusiasm.

S. Korean People Fight on

For Existence and Democratic Rights

In U.S.-occupied South Korea where mass hunger, poverty and absence of all rights hold sway, more and more people of various social strata are joining in the struggle for the right to live and democratic freedom, defying harsh suppression.

FOR FREEDOM OF FORMATION OF TRADE UNION

According to a South Korean daily, the workers of a textile factory in Ulsan, South Gyongsang Province, are fighting against the employer for his vicious retaliatory measure against the formation of the trade union.

They are demanding that the employer repeal immediately the sordid measure for the transfer of two cadres of the trade union and recognise the freedom of organising the trade union. And they are determined to call a strike in case their demand is not met.

Unable to endure any longer the inhumane acts of exploitation by the employer, over 200 workers of this factory had organised the trade union not long ago in defence of their rights and interests.

Being afraid of the united force of the workers, however, the employer had viciously tried to transfer to other posts the two workers who were appointed cadres of the trade union.

In South Korea all workers' organisations are under the ban except the trade union on the payroll of the puppet government. And even the formation of this trade union is thus suppressed extremely.

PAYMENT OF BACK WAGES DEMANDED

Paupers in Munpyong subcounty, Raju county, South Cholla Province, demanded of the puppet authorities the clearance of back wages, according to South Korean daily **Jon-nam Ilbo.**

Some time ago, they stormed the office of the puppet authorities and demanded the immediate payment of back wages.

They are subjected to hard labour at a civil engineering construction site.

Though two months have passed since construction was over, the puppet authorities do not pay their wages and are trying not to pay their wages completely of late, shifting the responsibility to each other.

Under these circumstances, they are fighting in a resolute spirit not to tolerate any evil schemes of the puppet authorities.

AGRIC. CO-OP IRREGULARITIES OPPOSED

The peasants in Oedong subcounty, Woiso'ng county, North Gyongsang Province, offered resistance to the authorities of the "agricultural co-operative" in government pay for the irregularities of wresting lands and food grain and feathering their own nests, according to South Korean daily **Maeil Sinmun.**

They demanded that the puppet authorities expose the irregularities of the "agricultural co-operative" authorities and take appropriate measures.

The peasants in Wo'ihyang subcounty, So'ngju county and in Chilgok sub-county, Chilgok county, North Gyongsang Province, are also fighting against the seizure and swindle of the "agricultural co-operative" authorities, added the same daily.

EXPULSION OF SCHOOL PROFITEERS DEMANDED

The pupils of the Gajo Middle School in Gajo sub-county, Gochang county, South Gyongsang Province, according to South Korean daily **Ryongnam Ilbo** waged a struggle against the school profiteers.

Not long ago they denounced the profiteers for embezzling their money and demanded the immediate expulsion of the profiteers from their school.

Reports say that under the protection of the puppet authorities the profiteers of this school has been dissipating for their enjoyment the money they squeezed from the pupils.

Another U.S. Side's Provocative Armed Attack on Our Side

Military provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are running wild for a new war in Korea in systematic violation of the Armistice Agreement, are becoming ever graver as the days go by.

At 00:10, September 2, 1967, the enemy troops, carrying heavy weapons of various types, intruded into our side north of the northern boundary line of the Demilitarized Zone seven km. southwest of Pyonggang and committed the criminal act of provocation making an armed attack on the sentry post of our side.

Our People's Army took prompt self-defence measure and repulsed the armed intruders, dealing a stern counter-blow at them.

The enemies fled posthaste, leaving behind a number of dead bodies and grenade-throwers and other lethal weapons of various types.

Prior to this, the enemy troops made a provocative armed raid on a sentry post in our portion of the Demilitarized Zone 18 km. south of Soksa-ri. Receiving a powerful counter-blow of our People's Army they fled, leaving many dead bodies behind.

The latest grave act of military provocation committed in disregard of the repeated warnings of our side clearly shows how persistently and rashly the U.S. imperialist aggressors are trying to unleash a new war by intensifying tension in Korea.

The U.S. aggressors must assume full responsibility for the grave consequences arising from the new military provocations against our side.

If they persist in their reckless adventure, they will meet with a more powerful, merciless retaliatory blow.

New "Anti-Communist" Suppressive Machinery Formed

The Pak Jung Hi clique newly formed "combative police corps" on September 1 in all provinces of South Korea excluding Seoul, Pusan and Jeju Province, say press reports from Seoul.

The new suppressive machinery, an outcome of their desperate "anti-communist" racket, has been formed to suppress and murder the patriots and those innocent people who are not to their liking on the pretext of "anti-communism" in South Korea.

Feeling uneasy that they are isolated from and repudiated by the South Korean people, the Pak Jung Hi clique decided on August 1 to merge a number of the "anti-communist" suppressive machineries and form "combative police corps." Then they made preparations for this by giving a fascist "anti-communist" education to the members of the old suppressive machineries at the puppet army special service unit in Wonju of Kangwon Province.

The "combative police corps" set up in the provinces have fully-armed staff. Under the "police operation command" in the puppet public security bureau, it is reported to carry out "anti-communist operations."

This machinery went into operation on September 2 to massacre people, say the reports.

No amount of brutal suppression, however, will help the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique to dampen the patriotic spirit of the South Korean people. U.S. imperialism and its stooges will only hasten their ruin.

Kim Ok In

South Korean Puppets'

Criminal Dispatch of More Troops

The South Korean puppets sent 2,000 puppet troops to South Vietnam for the U.S. war of aggression on August 31, say press reports from Seoul.

The U.S. Ambassador in Seoul, commander of the "U.N forces" in South Korea Bonesteel, puppet South Korean prime minister and defence minister had a meeting to discuss the size, pay, service conditions in connection with the dispatch of what they call "service corps" to South Vietnam.

The Pak Jung Hi clique publicized at every opportunity that they would no longer send "combat troops" to South Vietnam. It has been revealed, however, that this publicity was aimed at deceiving the people.

The recent troop dispatch once again shows that the U.S. imperialists have reached a grave stage in their criminal act of bringing death to the South Korean youths by enlisting them into the service to use them as their bullet shields.

As is generally known, Johnson is planning to send to South Vietnam 70,000 more troops, 50 per cent of which are to consist of the puppet South Korean troops, according to his reckless strategy of war escalation.

The U.S. imperialists' field agents and the South Korean puppets repeatedly held "high-level conclaves" in Seoul in order to put into effect the plan for supplementary troop dispatch.

Some time ago Johnson's special advisor Taylor and Chairman of the U.S. Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board Clifford came to Seoul and urged the Pak Jung Hi clique to "dispatch additional South Korea's combat force of the size of a division plus a considerable number of reservists and civilians."

On these instructions of the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Jung Hi clique sent another batch of 2,000 South Korean youths to South Vietnam for the U.S. war of aggression. This marked the beginning of the planned dispatch of 35,000 puppet South Korean troops to South Vietnam.

The puppet South Korean troops to be sent into the South Vietnam front will then number nearly 100,000.

What one should not overlook is the fact that the Pak Jung Hi clique, faithful stooges of U.S. imperialism, are imposing greater misfortune on the South Korean people by busily going about to put into practice this criminal plot of their patrons. Pak Jung Hi carried out another troop dispatch soon after he was installed in the puppet presidency as a result of terror-ridden, fraudulent elections.

The recent dispatch of the puppet South Korean troops to South Vietnam represents part of the U.S. imperialists' scheme to expand the aggressive war in Asia. It shows that the U.S. imperialists are out to involve South Korea extensively in their war of aggression.

The Korean people resolutely denounce the criminal scheme of U.S. imperialism and strongly condemn the traitorous acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique, the stooges of U.S. imperialism.

It is a common knowledge that the supplementary dispatch of the puppet South Korean troops to South Vietnam is a product of the sinister scheme of the U.S. imperialists to make up for their reverses in South Vietnam where they have got into a fix and attain with ease their aggressive aim in Asia by letting the Asians fight Asians.

Whatever desperate scheme they may contrive to, the U.S. imperialists will be unable to get of their plight.

The U.S. imperialists and their puppets are imposing intolerable sufferings and misfortunes on the South Korean people, only to intensify the South Korean people's resistance. They are sure to be severely punished for their crimes.

Kim Ok In

Another batch of South Vietnam-bound puppet troops of South Korea to serve as bullet shields in the U.S. war of aggression

IN SOUTH KOREA

Freedom of the Press Gag

South Korean daily Gukje Sinbo reported that in the middle of July a certain Jang and a certain Bu, leading editors of South Korea's influential monthly Sasanggye, were taken to the "Central Intelligence Bureau" without any warrant of arrest.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are now more viciously intensifying the press gag to cover up the fraudulency which has further been laid bare since the so-called "May 3 presidential elections" and "June 8 National Assembly elections."

In connection with this, recently the "Hanguk Journalists' Association," an organization of South Korean journalists, warned the Pak Jung Hi clique:

"The June 8 elections were held in a fouler atmosphere than ever before and accordingly acts of violence were committed against the reporters in succession. Considering this a grave menace to the creative development of the press of our country, we demand that the authorities concerned deal in full accordance with law with those involved in these incidents...

We warn we will take all necessary self-defence actions in case the authorities fail to take measures."

The Pak Jung Hi clique are most knavish and most brazen-faced of all the successive puppets of South Korea in using fascist suppression of the press as an important means for covering up their lawlessness and illegality.

From the first day of their coming to power in May 1961 in accordance with the plan of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, the Pak Jung Hi clique set it their primary task to oppress the journalists and organs of public opinion that had reported about the real conditions of the South Korean society and called for the country's reunification without any outside interference.

Immediately after the "military coup" they forcibly closed down overnight more than 1,200 organs of public opinion and publishing houses by issuing "proclamation No. 11." They fabricated the so-called "press policy" and "rules for its operation" in June 1962, the "law on the registration of newspapers and news agencies" in December 1963, the "law on the registration of publishing houses and printing offices" in June 1964 and shut down hosts of organs of public opinion and publishing houses on the plea that their "installations are below the standard" and that they "carried improper articles." During the two years from 1964 to September of 1966, a total of 880 organs of public opinion and publishing houses were closed down.

In the first six months of this year alone, 73 periodicals were placed under a ban.

The large-scale closure of the press organs was accompanied by a rigid press censorship.

Korean teachers in Japan are striving to bring up the younger generation into fine workers who are boundlessly loyal to the motherland and the Leader

Korean Teachers' Union in Japan

Fruitful Work of 20 Years

A grand meeting was held at the Korea Hall in Tokyo, Japan, on August 28 to observe the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Teachers' Union in Japan.

The meeting was attended by more than 400 people including responsible personnel of the union's local committees in different parts of Japan, the chairmen of the union's chapters in schools of all levels, and the leaders of teachers' teams.

Also present were Chairman Han D'ok Su and other leaders of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, and responsible personnel of various independent and business organizations.

The meeting was open with the loud chorus of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

Then many telegrams of greetings from the United Democratic Fatherland Front and other public organizations and organs in the homeland were read out and a silk banner from the Korean Educational, Cultural, Public Health and Government Workers' Trade Union was conveyed amid warm applause of the attendants.

Chairman Han D'ok Su made a congratulatory speech.

Extending warm congratulations to the meeting and its attendants in the name of the Central Standing Committee of the GAKRJ, its subordinate and business organizations, he highly praised the successes the Korean Teachers' Union in Japan had gained in its work during the past 20 years. He expressed the belief that the Teachers' Union, not resting on its laurels, would continue to attain successes in firmly equipping the entire Korean teachers in Japan with the thoughts of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, and with the revolutionary traditions, raising the younger generation into able workers who are boundlessly loyal to the motherland and the Leader, defending the right to democratic, national education, and achieving the early reunification of the country.

Ju Sang Un, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Korean Teachers' Union in Japan, delivered a report at the meeting.

According to his report, all the Korean teachers in Japan today are widely unfolding a "model teachers' team" movement, upholding the teaching of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, which says: **"The educational work today is not a profession but a glorious revolutionary task."** The drive now involves 230 teams embracing 96 per cent of all the Korean teachers in Japan.

Many innovations have been made and numerous examples set, and already 46 groups including the teachers' team of the Tagawa Korean Primary School have been awarded the title of "model teachers' team" and its silk banner by the Central Standing Committee of the GAKRJ.

Outlining the patriotic tasks confronting the entire body of Korean teachers in Japan, the reporter stressed that all the teachers should repay the deep solicitude of the motherland and the Leader by thoroughly equipping themselves with the thoughts of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, and the revolutionary traditions, decisively enhancing their pedagogical theory and political and practical ability, and carrying out the tasks put forth by the Eighth Congress of the GAKRJ without fail.

The meeting was also addressed by the Japanese educationists — Makoto Harata, Vice-Chairman of the Japanese Teachers' Union; Raizo Kawabata, Vice-Chairman of the Union of Japanese High School Teachers; Sumio Yonezawa, representative of the Liaison Council of the Japanese Non-government Educational Organizations; Ken Otsuki, Secretary of the Consultative Conference for the National Education Problem of Koreans in Japan; and Toshio Morita, Director of the Institute of Japanese National Education. And messages of greetings from the World Federation of Teachers' Union and the teachers' unions of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cuba and Czechoslovakia were read out at the meeting.

The attendants adopted a message addressed to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, with thunderous applause.

(KCNA)

Vicious Nature Exposed

Japan's Minister of Justice Tanaka, according to news reports from Seoul, visited South Korea on August 27 and left for Japan on August 31 after holding a series of secret talks with the Pak Jung Hi clique.

In his tete-a-tete with the Pak Jung Hi clique Tanaka is said to have discussed "the problem of the legal status of Korean residents in Japan," "the problem of non-extension of the Calcutta agreement" and "the problem of opposition to the recognition of Korea University."

As is generally known, the Sato government of Japan and the Pak Jung Hi clique fabricated the "agreement on the legal status of Korean residents in Japan" as part of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" concluded in 1965 and are imposing "ROK nationality" upon the Korean residents in Japan holding out what is called the "denizenship" in Japan as allurement.

The farce of imposing the application for "denizenship" which they have been putting up for one year and eight months by means of threat and blackmail, appeasement and fraud came to grief in the face of the resolute rejection by the Korean residents in Japan who regard the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as their sole and genuine motherland.

Such being the situation, they are trying to divert the attention of people elsewhere from the criminal nature of the "agreement" by raising a clamour as if the "reason for the stagnation in the application for denizenship which is provided for in the agreement" lies in the complexity of procedure. And at the same time they are scheming to attain their purpose by appeasing the Korean residents in Japan with the words "simplification of procedure for application for denizenship."

Already on July 20 and 21 they had secret talks in Tokyo to "simplify procedure for application for denizenship" and arrived at an "understanding." Tanaka's visit to Seoul this time resulted in the final agreement on this problem.

This reveals that the Japanese militarists and their old lackeys, the Pak Jung Hi clique, by colluding with each other more closely, are intriguing to impose "ROK nationality" upon the Korean residents in Japan to keep them in slavish status and step up oppression and persecution against them.

Besides, Tanaka reaffirmed to the Pak Jung Hi clique that the Japanese authorities would wreck the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, concluded in Calcutta between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross organisations in August 1959, and would not recognise Korea University, the highest educational institution for the children of Korean residents in Japan.

The Sato government of Japan proclaimed the unilateral abrogation of the repatriation agreement which has been carried out smoothly already for eight years and is now leaving no stone unturned to deprive the Korean residents in Japan of their democratic rights including the right to national education.

Meanwhile, by mobilising secret agents, the Sato government is intensifying terrorist and murderous outrages against Korean residents in Japan, raiding on and setting fire to their schools and public buildings; and undermining activities against the organisations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan. It goes without saying that the secret talks between Tanaka and the South Korean puppets this time are an extension of such machinations of the Sato government.

Earlier, prior to Tanaka's visit to South Korea, Sato directly flew to Seoul at the end of June for the first time as incumbent Japanese Prime Minister to have a closet parley with Pak Jung Hi and the so-called "South Korea-Japan regular ministerial talks" were held in Tokyo on August 9 and 10. All these frequent visits and talks clearly show that the Japanese militarists have recently been doing their utmost to serve more faithfully the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and step up in real earnest their aggression against South Korea by more openly pursuing the hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and intensifying their suppression of Korean residents in Japan.

They, however, must bear in mind what punishment they will be meted out when they behave indiscreetly without looking straight at reality.

Ri Jip

In "Proclamation No. 1" made public on the first day of the "coup d'etat," the Pak Jung Hi hordes declared: "All publications shall be censored beforehand." They banned all press activities that went against their grain. They arrested and imprisoned without warrants of arrest the pressmen who had violated this, and inflicted severe punishment on them.

Pak Jung Hi and his clique sentenced to death Jo Yong Su, Director of the daily **Minjok Ilbo**, and many of his colleagues to severe punishment. The only charge was that this daily advocated the country's independent reunification, which is an ardent desire of the Korean people.

In November 1964 the then President of the **Radio Munhwa** was arrested on the charge of violation of the "Anti-Communist Law," simply because he wrote an article calling for the urgency of the country's reunification.

In May 1965 the chief editor of the **Gyonghyang Sinmun** and six other journalists were arrested on the ground that the daily had carried the letter of a reader demanding that the authorities receive and distribute to the people the rice offered by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

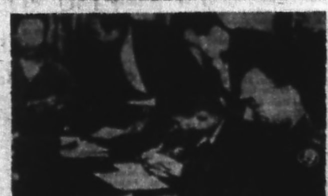
Pak Jung Hi and his clique make no scruple of attacking and wresting cameras and recorders from the journalists engaged in news coverage in an attempt to prevent them from reporting about all manner of illicit money-grabbing, corruption scandals with which he and other bosses of the puppet regime are directly connected and about South Korea's corrupt social phenomena.

In South Korea today acts of political terrorism are being frequently perpetrated against men in the press.

For example, the use of explosives to distroy the house of a certain Byon, chief editor of **Dong-a Ilbo** last year, group violence against and sending of threatening letters to a certain Gwon and a certain Choe, deputy director and a reporter of the political department of the same daily, and kidnapping of a certain Jo, chief of a department of the Dong-a Broadcasting Station.

Today the South Korean people say: "Freedom of speech and the press is provided for only in the provision of the constitution but what really exists is freedom of the press gag."

Ri Byong So



Every publication is subject to strict censorship in South Korea. Here we see military inspectors censoring the newspaper Dong-a Ilbo, an influential paper in South Korea

Wanton Challenge to Humanitarianism

The Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth issued recently a statement strongly denouncing the unwarranted moves of the Japanese authorities to block the route of repatriation of the Korean residents in Japan, according to a report from Budapest.

The Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth cannot repress indignation at the unilateral decision of the Japanese government to terminate the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan as of November 12.

The announcement of the Japanese government that it would not accept repatriation application from Koreans in Japan after August 12, is a glaring manifestation of its hostile policy toward the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, wanton encroachment upon the democratic, national rights of Korean residents in Japan, a swindle for using the humanitarian question as a lever for political bargaining with the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and a malicious challenge to the world and Japanese peoples who love justice and humanitarianism, declared the statement.

12-Day Film Showing Opens

IN HONOUR OF 19TH BIRTHDAY OF D.P.R.K.

A 12-day film showing marking the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea started simultaneously on September 1 in Pyongyang, the democratic capital, and in all provinces.

During this film showing ending on September 12, cinema houses and mass culture halls in our provincial capitals and county seats will present the techni-colour opera film "Althea-embroidered Scarf" and such feature films as "Phoenix" and "Story of a Member of the Women's Association" depicting the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Workers' Party of Korea which took shape during the anti-Japanese armed struggle organised and led by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The programme includes a number of films reflecting the invincible vitality of the people's regime established in the northern part of the country under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung, the superiority of the socialist system in our country and the creative endeavours of our people to defend and consolidate this system and their happy life.

Also included in the programme are the feature films "Defenders of Height 1,211," "In a City behind the Enemy Line" and "He is in Our Ranks" showing how the valiant Korean People's Army fighters and the people, inheriting the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas displayed mass heroism at the front and in the rear to defend the Party and the Leader at the cost of their lives and safeguard the people's power to the end during the past Patriotic War of Liberation, the feature films "A People's Teacher," "Spinner," "The Way to Home Village" and "Yo'ng Hui Sings," and another feature film "Grandpa's Mind," a new production of great significance in revolutionising the whole society. A number of documentaries are also to be shown.

On September 1 gatherings took place in Pyongyang and provincial capitals to start the 12-day film showing dedicated to the 19th founding anniversary of the D.P.R.K.

In Pyongyang the opening ceremony was held at the Chollima (winged horse) Daedong-mun Cinema House with the attendance of many working people and youths and students in the city.

The ceremony was addressed by Ri Rak O'n, Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee.

It was rounded off with the screening of the feature film "The Way I've Found" and the documentary "Under the Sunshine of April."

A still from feature film "Phoenix"

A still from feature film "Spinner"

TOUR OF AGGRESSION

Aim of Sato's Visit to S. Vietnam and Southeast Asia

The Japanese government has recently announced that Prime Minister Sato will soon visit South Vietnam and 11 other countries in the Asian and Pacific regions.

The projected visit of Sato, head of Japanese militarism, who is actively engaged as a faithful lackey and an on-the-spot agent of the U.S. imperialists in their aggression in Asia, has sparked off a fierce denunciation among the Japanese people as well as among other Asian peoples.

In view of the countries to be visited by Sato and the time of his visit, his planned tour is an ominous move of the Japanese militarists for the execution of the strategy of the American imperialists for aggression in Asia.

Sato has said in words as if Japan did not "intervene" in the war of aggression in Vietnam. But his planned visit to South Vietnam itself goes to reveal glaringly that Japan is going to take a more active part in the war of aggression as an accomplice.

His visit is entirely on the instructions of the U.S. imperialists.

Speaking at the seventh meeting of the "U.S.-Japan security consultative committee" convened in Tokyo late in May, Johnsen, U.S. Ambassador to Japan, and Sharp, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. armed forces in the Pacific, complained of Japan's "insufficient co-operation" in the aggressive war against Vietnam and urged her "to strengthen co-operation in diverse forms."

In accordance with this the Japanese militarists are making more active moves.

Miki, Foreign Minister of Sato government, went the length of stating openly at a recent meeting of the Lower House Foreign Affairs Committee: It is natural that Japan should render co-operation in the execution of the "pacification programme in South Vietnam."

Fujizaki, director of the protocol of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, did not hesitate to say absurdly that the "scope of the Far East provided for in the Japan-U.S. security pact includes Vietnam" and that the "range of Japan-U.S. joint operations is boundless."

These moves of the Japanese militarists are designed gradually to overcome the opposition and resistance of the Japanese people, pave the way for overseas expansion through the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam and carry into practice their military strategy for realising their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

Sato's visit to South Vietnam, in the long run, is an "on-the-spot inspection" for Japan's direct involvement in the aggressive war against Vietnam according to the U.S. escalation strategy and is a dangerous tour of war crime designed to enhance his prestige as a U.S. agent before his visit to the United States.

The Japanese militarists revived and rearmed by U.S. imperialism as its "shock force" in Asian aggression are now recklessly acting to launch another military aggression against Asian countries.

Sato's planned visit is also aimed at undermining the anti-imperialist common front in Southeast Asia and accelerating the earliest formation of a new anti-communist military alliance according to the U.S. imperialists' plan.

Sato's tour shows that the reckless aggressive moves of the Japanese militarists have entered more dangerous new phase.

No wonder that the Japanese political circles brand Sato's forthcoming tour as an action likely to involve Japan deeply in an anti-communist alliance through her co-operation with the United States in its aggression against Asia and warn that his tour of South Vietnam may raise a "political typhoon."

Sato states shamelessly that his trip to South Vietnam and other Southeast Asian countries is aimed at "finding a way to peace." But nobody will be duped by this statement.

The Japanese people are unanimous in denouncing the sinister nature of his projected tour and in urging him to cancel his plan for a visit to South Vietnam.

The Asian people who have experienced the untold sufferings and disasters caused by the savage atrocities and brigandish plunder of the Japanese imperialists during the Pacific war are vigilantly following the movements of the Japanese militarists and closely uniting themselves to smash them.

Hong Rae Hui

FISU "Decision" —Null and Void

D.P.R.K. Delegation to General Meeting of FISU Issues Statement

The delegation of our country led by Kim Se Hyon, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Federation in Japan, who attended the tenth general meeting of the International Federation of University Sports (FISU) held in Tokyo on behalf of the Students Sport Association of the D.P.R.K., issued a statement on August 30.

Certain people within the FISU and the Japanese Organising Committee, in organising the 1967 International University Games, sought to use sports for their unseemly political ends in gross violation of the Charter of the Federation and rules of the Games, thereby leaving an indelible stigma on the history of the Federation and the development of international student sports, the statement pointed out.

It also recalled the fact that in pursuance of unlawful political ends at the dictates of the Japanese government, the Organising Committee of the Tokyo International University Games persistently tried to use the term of "North Korea" in place of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in naming our team. This, the statement added, clearly reflects the sinister design of the Japanese militarists to seek to gain a further favourable ground for their reaggression on South Korea in conspiracy with the South Korean puppets.

The general meeting should have condemned and adopted appropriate measures against the impermissible schemings of the Japanese Organising Committee and certain people in it, the statement said, and severely denounced the meeting for having endorsed by a petitiogery the unlawful proposition that the 1968 Winter International University Games shall be organised in the Olympic Style".

The statement continued:

The delegation of the Students Sports Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea resolutely denounces such a criminal act of certain people within the FISU.

The delegation declares that it will never recognize the "decision" of the recent general meeting of the FISU concerning the organisation of the 1968 International University Games and declares null and void the "decision" running diametrically counter to the Charter of the FISU and the rules of the Games. Certain people within the FISU shall be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising from their scheme to use sports for unjust political ends.

(KCNA)

ON HEROES

(Continued from Issue No. 35)

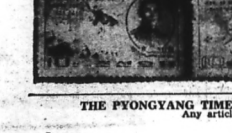
Stamp 2: Hero Choe Jong Un (1930-1951)

A bold and brave leader of an engineer platoon, he performed a distinguished deed in the Patriotic War of Liberation.

In the first several days after the war started, he removed more than 300 mines laid by the enemy and put out of action 280 enemy troops. In the grim period of the temporary retreat of our People's Army, he remained behind the enemy lines and made assaults on the enemy on more than 60 occasions. In one of these raids, he died heroically after shooting commander of the U.S. 8th Army.

Stamp 3: Hero Kim Hwa Ryong (1928-1952)

In the summer of 1952, 12 American pursuit planes flew into the air over the city of Sinuiju. Kim Hwa Ryong who was then in a training flight instantly presented an aerial battle in which he deid heroically after shooting down several enemy aircraft including the commanding plane.



THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Thursday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA
Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price 10 jon No. 12814